

SEN

SENATE. *n. f.* [*senatus*, Latin; *senat*, French.] An assembly of counsellors; a body of men set apart to consult for the publick good.

We debate

The nature of our feats, which will in time break ope
The locks o' th' senate, and bring in the crows
To peck the eagles. *Shak. Coriolanus.*

There they shall found

Their government, and their great senate chuse. *Milton.*
He had not us'd excursions, spears, or darts,
But counsel, order, and such aged arts;
Which, if our ancestors had not retain'd,
The senate's name our council had not gain'd. *Denham.*
Gallus was welcom'd to the sacred strand,
The senate rising to salute their guest. *Dryden.*

SENATEHOUSE. *n. f.* [*senate* and *house*.] Place of publick council.

The nobles in great earnestness are going

All to the senatehouse; some news is come. *Shakespeare.*

SENATOR. *n. f.* [*senator*, Latin; *senateur*, French.] A publick counsellor.

Most unwise patricians,

You grave but reckless senators. *Shakespeare. Coriolanus.*

As if to ev'ry top it might belong,

Like senators, to censure, right or wrong. *Granville.*

SENATORIAL. *adj.* [*senatorius*, Lat. *senatorial*, *senatorien*, Fr.]

SENATORIAN. *s.* Belonging to senators; befitting senators.

TO SEND. *v. a.* [*sendan*, Gothick; *senan*, Saxon; *senden*, Dutch.]

1. To dispatch from one place to another.

There shalt thou serve thine enemies, which the Lord shall

send against thee, in hunger and in thirst. *Deut. xxviii. 48.*

Send our brother with us, and we will go down. *Gen. xliiii.*

His citizens sent a message after him, saying, we will not

have this man to reign over us. *Lu. xix. 14.*

The messenger came, and shewed David all that Joab had

sent him for. *2 Sa. xi. 22.*

My overshadowing spirit and might with thee

I send along. *Milton.*

His wounded men he first sends off to shore. *Dryden.*

Servants, sent on messages, stay out somewhat longer than

the message requires. *Swift.*

2. To commission by authority to go and act.

There have been commissions

Sent down among them, which have flow'd the heart

Of all their loyalties. *Shakespeare. Henry VIII.*

3. To grant as from a distant place; as, if God send life.

I pray thee send me good speed this day, and shew kindness

unto my master. *Gen. xxiv. 12.*

O send out thy light and thy truth; let them lead me. *Pf.*

4. To inflict, as from a distance.

The Lord shall send upon thee curfings, vexation, and re-

buke, in all that thou settest thine hand unto. *Deut. xxviii.*

5. To emit; to immit; to produce.

The water sends forth plants that have no roots fixed in the

bottom, being almost but leaves. *Bacon's Nat. History.*

The senses sent in only the influxes of material things, and

the imagination and memory present only their pictures or

images, when the objects themselves are absent. *Clovene.*

6. To diffuse; to propagate.

When the fury took her stand on high,

A hiss from all the snaky tire went round;

The dreadful signal all the rocks rebound,

And through the Achaian cities send the found. *Pope.*

7. To let fly; to cast or shoot.

TO SEND. *v. n.*

1. To deliver or dispatch a message.

I have made bold to send in to your wife:

My suit is that she will to Desdemona

Procure me some access. *Shakespeare. Othello.*

They could not attempt their perfect reformation in church

and state, till those votes were utterly abolished; therefore

they sent the same day again to the king. *Clarendon.*

2. To send for. To require by message to come, or cause

to be brought.

Go with me some few of you, and see the place; and then

you may send for your sick, which bring on land. *Bacon.*

He sent for me; and, while I rais'd his head,

He threw his aged arms about my neck,

And, seeing that I wept, he press'd me close. *Dryden.*

SENDER. *n. f.* [*from send*.] He that sends.

This was a merry message.

—We hope to make the sender blush at it. *Shak. H. V.*

Love that comes too late,

Like a remorseful pardon slowly carried,

To the great sender turns a four offence. *Shakespeare.*

Bell with the best, the sender, not the sent.

SENESCENCE. *n. f.* [*senescencia*, Latin.] The state of growing

old; decay by time.

The earth and all things will continue in the state wherein

they now are, without the least senescence or decay, without

jarring, disorder, or invasion of one another. *Newbold.*

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SENESCHAL. *n. f.* [*seneschal*, French, of uncertain original.]

1. One who had in great houses the care of feasts, or domestick ceremonies.

John earl of Huntingdon, under his seal of arms, made fir

John Arundel, of Trevice, seneschal of his household, as well

in peace as in war. *Carver's Survey of Cornwall.*

Marshall'd feast,

Serv'd up in hall with fencers and seneschals;

The skill of artifice, or office, mean! *Milton's Par. Lost.*

The seneschal rebuk'd, in haste withdrew;

With equal haste a menial train pursue. *Pope's Odyssey.*

2. It afterwards came to signify other offices.

SE'NGREEN. *n. f.* A plant. *Ainsworth.*

SE'NILE. *adj.* [*senilis*, Latin.] Belonging to old age; conse-

quent on old age.

My green youth made me very unripe for a task of that na-

ture, whose difficulty requires that it should be handled by a

person in whom nature, education, and time have happily

matched a senile maturity of judgment with youthful vigour of

fancy. *Boyle on Colours.*

SENIOR. *n. f.* [*senior*, Latin.]

1. One older than another; one who on account of longer

time has some superiority.

How can you admit your seniors to the examination or al-

lowing of them, not only being inferior in office and calling,

but in gifts also? *Whitgift.*

2. An aged person.

A senior of the place replies,

Well read, and curious of antiquities. *Dryden.*

SENIORITY. *n. f.* [*from senior*.] Eldership; priority of birth.

As in all civil insurrections the ringleader is looked on with

a peculiar severity, so, in this case, the first provocer has, by

his seniority and primogeniture, a double portion of the guilt.

Government of the Tongue.

He was the elder brother, and Ulysses might be assigned to

his care, by the right due to his seniority. *Bremer.*

SE'NNA. *n. f.* [*senas*, Latin.] A physical tree.

The flower, for the most part, consists of five leaves,

which are placed orbicularly, and expand in form of a rose:

the point afterwards becomes a plain, incurved, bivalve pod,

which is full of seeds, each being separated by a double thin

membrane. The species are three. The third sort, that used

in medicine, is at present very rare. *Miller.*

What rhubarb, senna, or what purgative drug,

Would scour these English hence! *Shak. Macbeth.*

Senna tree is of two sorts: the bastard senna, and the scor-

pion senna, both which yield a pleasant leaf and flower. *Mor.*

SE'NNIGHT. *n. f.* [*Contracted from seven night*.] The space of

seven nights and days; a week. *See FORNIGHT.*

Time trots hard with a young maid between the contract

of her marriage and the day it is solemnized: if the interim

be but a senight, time's pace is so hard that it seems the length

of seven years. *Shakespeare. As you like it.*

SENO'CLAR. *adj.* [*seni* and *oculus*, Latin.] Having six eyes.

Most animals are binocular, spiders octonocular, and some

senocular. *Darwin's Physico-Theology.*

SENSATION. *n. f.* [*sensation*, French; *sensatio*, school Latin.]

Perception by means of the senses.

Diversity of constitution, or other circumstances, vary the

sensations; and to them of Java pepper is cold. *Glauc. Scylf.*

The brain, disordered by a cold, beating against the root

of the auditory nerve, and protruded to the tympanum, causes

the sensation of noise. *Harvey on Consumption.*

This great source of most of the ideas we have, depending

wholly upon our senses, and derived by them to the under-

standing, I call sensation. *Locke.*

When we are asleep, joy and sorrow give us more vigorous

sensations of pain or pleasure than at any other time. *Adams.*

The happiest, upon a fair estimate, have stronger sensations

of pain than pleasure. *Rogers.*

SENSE. *n. f.* [*sens*, French; *sensus*, Latin.]

1. Faculty or power by which external objects are perceived;

the sight; touch; hearing; smell; taste.

This pow'r is sense, which from abroad doth bring

The colour, taste, and touch, and scent, and sound;

The quantity and shape of ev'ry thing

Within earth's centre, or heav'n's circle found:

And though things sensible be numberless,

But only five the sense's organs be;

And in those five, all things their forms express,

Which we can touch, taste, feel, or hear or see. *Davies.*

Then is the soul a nature, which contains

The pow'r of sense within a greater pow'r,

Which doth employ and use the sense's pains;

But sits and rules within her private bow'r. *Davies.*

Both contain

Within them ev'ry lower faculty

Of sense, whereby they hear, see, smell, touch, taste. *Milton.*

Of the five senses, two are usually and most properly call'd

the senses of learning, as being most capable of receiving com-

munication of thought and notions by selected signs; and these

are hearing and seeing. *Haidt's Element. of Science.*

There's

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2. Perception by the senses; sensation.

In a living creature, though never so great, the sense and

the affects of any one part of the body instantly make a tran-

scursion throughout the whole. *Bacon's Natural History.*

If we had nought but sense, then only they

Should have found minds which have their senses found;

But wisdom grows when senses do decay,

And folly most in quickest sense is found. *Davies.*

Such is the mighty swiftness of your mind,

That, like the earth's, it leaves the sense behind. *Dryden.*

3. Perception of intellect; apprehension of mind

This Ballius, having the quick sense of a lover, took as

though his mistress had given him a secret reprehension. *Sidon.*

God, to remove his ways from human sense,

Plac'd heav'n from earth so far. *Milton.*

Why hast thou added sense of endless woes?

He should have liv'd. *Milton.*

4. Sensibility; quickness or keenness of perception.

He should have liv'd,

Save that his riotous youth, with dangerous sense,

Might in the times to come have ta'en revenge. *Shakespeare.*

5. Understanding; soundness of faculties; strength of natural

reason.

Opprest nature sleeps:

This self might yet have balm'd thy broken sense. *Shakespeare.*

God hath endued mankind with powers and abilities, which

we call natural light and reason, and common sense. *Bentley.*

There's something previous ev'n to taste; 'tis sense,

Good sense, which only is the gift of heav'n;

And, though no science, fairly works the sense:

A light within yourself you must perceive;

Jones and Le Notre have it not to give. *Pope.*

6. Reason; reasonable meaning.

He raves; his words are loose

As heaps of sand, and scattering wide from sense:

You see he knows not me, his natural father;

That now the wind is got into his head,

And turns his brains to frenzy. *Dryden. Spanish Fryar.*

7. Opinion; notion; judgment.

I speak my private but impartial sense

With freedom, and, I hope, without offence. *Rasselas.*

8. Conscience; conviction.

In the due sense of my want of learning, I only make a

confession of my own faith. *Dryden.*

9. Moral perception.

Some are so hardened in wickedness, as to have no sense of

the most friendly offices. *L'Estrange.*

10. Meaning; import.

In this sense to be preferred from all sin is not impossible.

Hooker, l. v.

My hearty friends,

You take me in too do'rous a sense. *Shakespeare.*

This comes out of a haughty presumption, that because we

are encouraged to believe that in some sense all things are made

for man, that therefore they are not made at all for them-

selves. *Mor's Antidote against Atheism.*

All before Richard I. is before time of memory; and what

is since, is in a legal sense, within the time of memory. *Hale.*

In one sense it is, indeed, a building of gold and silver upon

the foundation of Christianity. *Tillotson.*

When a word has been used in two or three senses, and has

made a great inroad for error, drop one or two of those senses,

and leave it only one remaining, and affix the other senses or

ideas to other words. *Watts's Logic.*

SE'NSED. *part.* [*from sense*.] Perceived by the senses. A word

not in use.

Let the scilist tell me, why things must needs be so as his

individual senses represent them: is he sure that objects are

not otherwise sens'd by others, than they are by him? And why